

THE MCGILL DAILY

Volume 81, Number 36

Aspiring to bozohood since 1911.

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Puffers to be driven from Redpath caf

by Dani Colt

A new anti-smoking group wants to banish the cigarette smoke now clouding up the air of Redpath cafeteria.

Smoking in the cafeteria and the adjacent corridor is officially forbidden, however, the area remains a popular place to smoke.

"The smoke in there is so heavy that people who have breathing problems or who are sensitive to smoke are unable to use it," said anti-smoking group member Sheryl Riley.

Smoking has not been permitted in any academic building since January 1991, said Carmelo Spataro, Manager of Building Services and University Fire Marshall.

But Riley and Jill Rudowski, another group member, said no one bothers to enforce the no-smoking policy.

"Nobody seems to want to take responsibility," said Riley. "It's a matter of identifying whose responsibility the cafeteria belongs to. If you think about it, it's not really the library's responsibility and it's obviously not Scott's."

Spataro said the university administration has taken over responsibility for enforcing the policy.

"McGill has designated no-smoking officers," she said. "Their job is not to handcuff anybody, but to approach smokers and advise them of the policy. A lot of people are unaware of [the policy]."

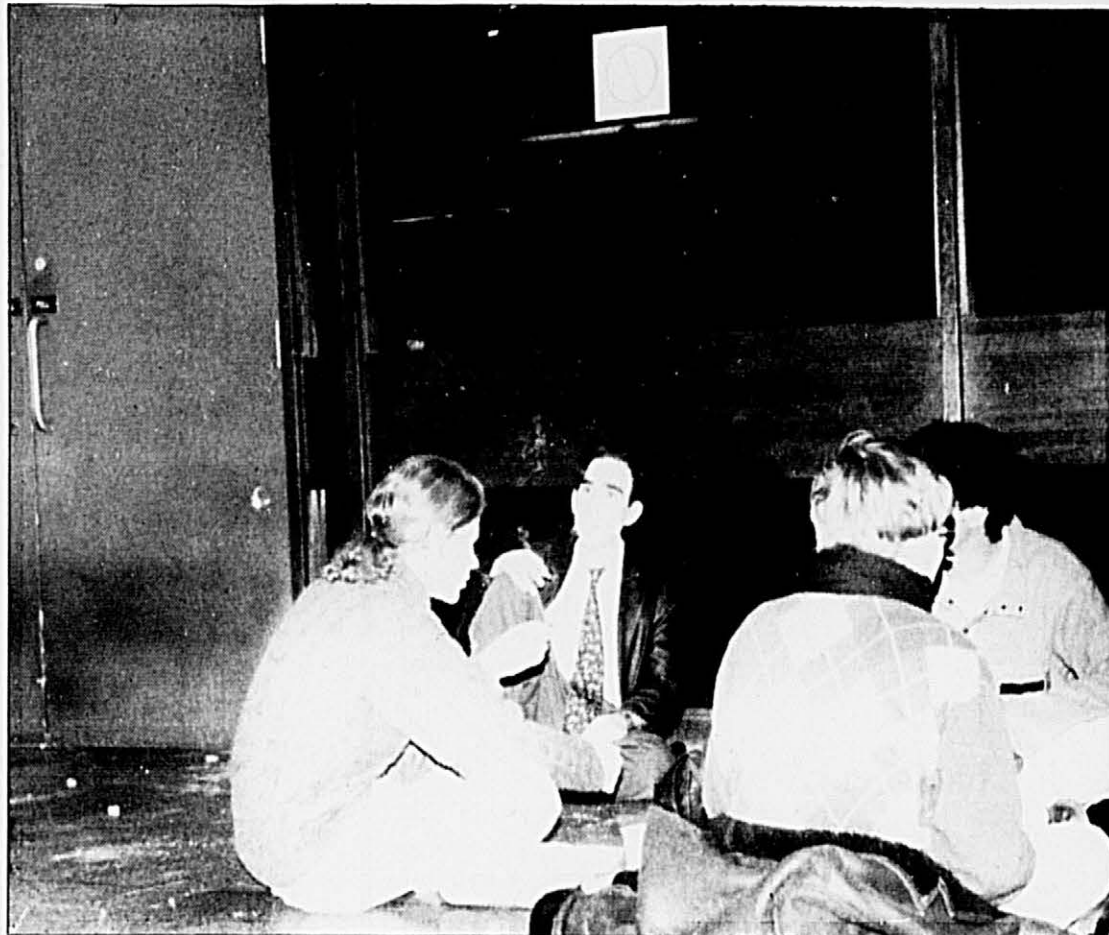
However, she said the anti-smoking policy would only be enforced if students and faculty complained. "If it gets really out of hand, I am prepared to go down there with a loudspeaker and say 'Listen guys, smoking is not permitted in the cafeteria.'"

Members of the anti-smoking group said enforcing the policy is the only way to protect other students' health.

"It wouldn't be a problem if smoking wasn't a shared habit," said Riley. "Even though the cafeteria is supposedly smoke-free, it is like chlorinating half a pool: It just doesn't work that way."

Members of McGill's smoking population said the fault lies with the short-term thinking of the university's smoking policy.

"It was inevitable that this would happen, there's nowhere for us to smoke," one smoker said. "The library used to have closed-off smoking rooms. If they had kept those rooms around, they wouldn't be the problem of smokers bothering non-smokers."



DAILY PHOTO: JANINE LUCE

Smokin' in the caf.

Riley and Rudowski were optimistic about having the policy enforced and the smokers evicted from the cafeteria.

"Considering the fact that the policy is already in place, it's just a

matter of getting people in that one area to pay attention," said Riley. "In most other areas people have taken the time to go outside."

Riley offered some advice to

non-smokers fed up with cigarette smoke in university buildings: either complain to the building porter or call the Physical Plant offices at 398-4558.

U.S. New Right funds B.C. student paper

by Rick Hiebert

VANCOUVER (CUP) — The editors of a new British Columbia student newspaper want a conservative American foundation to help fund their paper.

The Independent, a new periodical devoted to providing an "alternative" source of information on the University of British Columbia (UBC) campus was launched last month by nine UBC students.

The students intend to distribute 3000 copies of their paper every month. If all goes according to plan, advertising revenue and a donation from the American Madison Center for Educational Affairs will cover their costs.

The Madison Center funds The Campus Network, an American alliance of 65 papers with a conservative bent. About half of the papers are partially subsidized by the foundation, and some of them have been criticized for printing material said to be homophobic, sexist or racist.

Last year, the Center poured \$140 000 into student newspapers. It also partially funded Dinesh D'Souza's book, *Illiberal Education*,

which criticizes campuses from a conservative perspective, and is a centerpiece of the "political correctness" debate.

Brian Fraley, Campus Network program officer, said the Center will wait until the *Independent* publishes two or three issues before deciding whether to fund them or not.

"We see if they make it and their organization is strong enough to keep going," he said. "Then we decide."

Independent editor Jason Ford said he sees no problem in affiliating his paper with the Campus Network.

"It's a no strings attached deal, they have no editorial control," Ford said. "I like the idea of being in contact with other universities across the continent. But I want to stress that *The Independent* is a UBC paper put out by UBC students."

The paper has a budget of \$2800, according to documents filed with the UBC student council. Editors plan to get \$2100 from donations and the private sector.

The new monthly periodical has dubbed itself an alternative to *The Ubysey*, although Ford said it was

not a credible newspaper.

"We published *The Independent* because this campus needs an alternative. *The Ubysey* provides a biased approach and while we do not claim to offer an unbiased one, at least we offer a response," Ford said.

He said *The Independent*

McGill staff question ethics of pay-off

Karen Taylor

Former members of a McGill staff association are questioning the motives behind the delayed delivery of cheques from the association.

Rather than addressing accusations of undemocratic procedure, the leadership of the McGill non-academic staff association (MUNASA Inc.) sent long-overdue cheques to the dissident members, said former member Charles Dolan.

Dolan helped form a committee to protest alleged illegal changes to the MUNASA constitution by executive members. Committee members quit MUNASA in June after the changes were announced

wouldn't provide alternative news, as the staffers "don't have the time or the wherewithal to write news."

"What we do provide is a forum for UBC students to discuss and debate ideas," Ford said. "We want input from UBC students, letters and opinion articles, even if they aren't conservative."

at a public meeting as a *fait accompli*. MUNASA executives promised the dissident members immediate compensation for relinquishing their shares in the organization. However, the cheques did not arrive until two weeks ago.

"The recent appearance of cheques to the committee members for their share of the equity seized in the June coup [was] hardly coincidental," Dolan said.

"There can be no doubt that this payment owes more to the recent inquiries of the *Daily* and the anticipated publicity, than any sense of fairness or responsibility," he added.

The executive officers of MUNASA incorporated the association as part of a costly grievance

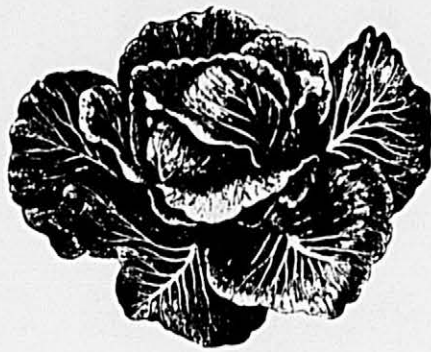
settlement with McGill last January. The agreement was never made public.

A predecessor of the Madison Centre funded several conservative student papers across Canada during the early eighties, including a newspaper at McGill. All the papers eventually went under.

The executive did not inform the membership of their plans to incorporate at the time, even though MUNASA's constitution cannot legally be changed without a two-thirds majority vote of the membership.

Anne Comeau, another member of the protest committee, said the cheques' irregular delivery was just another example of the MUNASA executive's improper methods.

"They thought it would pacify the people who were complaining. But we don't pacify that easily," said Comeau. "We are not satisfied with the situation."



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EVENTS

Demonstration for Syrian Jewry. Prof. Irwin Cotter (just back from Madrid peace conference) will speak. Union Building 12:00.

Sexual Harrassment in the workplace will be discussed by lawyer Christine Longpré. 12:00 pm in Chancellor Day Hall (Law Faculty) Room 101. All welcome.

Lawyers for Social Responsibility present "The Charter of Rights and Wrongs?" a lecture by Michael Mandel, Professor of Law at Osgoode Hall Law School. 12:00

pm New Chancellor Day Hall, Room 201.

New Coalition of student groups working on issues of social, cultural or political relevance meets at 4:00pm 550 Sherbrooke. Room 1175.

Israel Public Affairs committee meets at Hillel House 5:30pm.

The International Socialists present "Who stands corrected? The campaign against the 'politically correct,'" a discussion session. 7:30pm Union 425/426



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All women working at the Daily or interested in same are invited to the Women's Caucus meeting this and every Friday at 16h. Union 107 is the place.

Everyone interested in writing or thinking about Culture is welcome to attend a writers' workshop this Friday at 17h on the subject.

News writers, new and old, are beckoned to show themselves at 17h today in Union B-03, where a news writers' meeting will occur, with the good lord's blessing Paparazzi optional.

If you should have so much as an inkling of interest in Science or Things Scientifics, the place to be is Union B-03, and the time — Friday at 14h30. Because, you know, that's when a science writers' meeting has been called. So come.

BACK TO SCHOOL SPECIAL

Cities withdraw support for low-income housing

by Ivy Lam

A resolution by Québec municipalities against the construction of new low-income housing has angered the city's anti-poverty and housing activists.

Le Front d'Action Populaire en Réaménagement Urbain (FRAPRU) has challenged the municipalities' policy resolution head on.

"Their resolution makes matters even worse for those who need this type of social housing," said FRAPRU member Pierre Gaudreau. "Especially since last February's federal budget already had capped the number of new units that could be built annually at 3400."

The resolution passed last month by the Association of Québec Municipalities against the construction of low-income housing or HLMs (Habitations à Loyer Modique) was in part brought on by pressure from Montréal landlords. With the city's high apartment vacancy rate, construction of new HLMs does not help Montréal landlords rent their apartments.

HLMs offer tenants low rents set at a proportion of their work earnings or government benefits. In co-operative housing units, tenants are without a landlord and participate in decisions relating to their building.

Even though Gaudreau was against the municipalities' motion, he sympathized with the landlords' financial perspective.

"Their position is understandable considering they're in business to make profits, not to provide affordable housing," said Gaudreau. "It's the governments who must change their priorities and increase spending to support social housing."

The resolution from the municipalities is largely symbolic for Montréal, which is firmly dedicated to the concept of low-income housing. The majority of funding for HLMs and co-operative housing units comes from the federal and provincial governments, neither of which has changed their favourable policies towards low-income housing.

The lack of affordable housing is a critical problem in Montréal. It is estimated that 63 000 households spend more than half their income on rent. According to Gaudreau, this figure is closely linked to another social problem.

"People spending large amounts on rent have less and less to spend on other essential resources for survival such as food," said Gaudreau. "Hence a shortage of affordable housing is closely linked with the problem of hunger in the city."

Those hit hardest by cuts to low-



Residents of Jeanne Mance HLM.

income housing in Québec are single-parent families and ethnic minorities. "HLMs were a good housing solution for these people, since they are permanent and affordable," said Gaudreau.

Recently, the construction of

new low-income housing has come under criticism from the landlord lobby and right-wing municipal opposition groups such as the Montréal Municipal Party. Municipal Party leader Alain André has argued that funding spent on the

construction of HLMs and co-ops could be better spent on rent subsidies, so that Montréal landlords could fill their vacant apartments.

The spokesperson for the Québec Landlords' Association could not be reached for comment.

Mohawk school flees PCBs

by Maryse Cardin

MONTREAL (CUP) — Emergency funds are needed to preserve the only Mohawk school on the Akwesasne reserve, say parents from the American side of the territory.

The money is necessary to complete the construction of a school, relocated for the second time due to its proximity to PCB toxic wastes.

The Freedom School was originally built on a site 1000 yards from a General Motors plant, believed to be the source of the toxins. It was moved to another site one mile away from the factory.

But a study by the New York Department of Environmental Conservation found high levels of toxic waste in residential areas around the school.

Sheree Bonaparte, mother of two children who attend the school, said the Freedom School is important to the reserve because it has the only Mohawk immersion program in the U.S. The elementary school's 35 pupils are taught in their native tongue.

The Freedom School was set up in 1979 by a group of parents who were dissatisfied with the public educational system. Most did not speak Mohawk fluently, but still wanted their children to know the language.

"Our children must learn Mohawk not only to take pride in themselves as individuals, but as a people," Bonaparte said.

Bonaparte said natives of her

generation do not speak Mohawk because they were discouraged at school and told "we were stupid if we didn't speak English."

An entire generation did not learn the language, making it impossible for them to teach their children.

"It is not a good process to have the children learning the language at home now because their parents speak such a broken Mohawk," Bonaparte said.

"That is why it is so important to have the Freedom School."

The school's curriculum is based on The Mohawk Opening Prayer, which expresses gratitude for the earth and everything on it.

The children recite the prayer in the morning and at the end of the day. All academic subjects deal with respecting nature and its creator.

Parents who administer the school refuse government aid, saying they would lose their autonomy.

The school's operating budget depends on community donations and fundraising. Until 1987, the school raised up to \$40 000 from bingo games. But after controversy over gambling erupted, parents decided to refuse the funds.

Bonaparte said that the move alienated a big segment of the Mohawk population who support bingos and slot machines as revenue-generators.

"There has not been much support for the school ever since," she said.

Student council's wrist slapped

A letter included with the audit of last year's Students' Society finances strongly criticized the Society's handling of its budget.

"The fact that these overexpenditures can be explained and rationalized does not eliminate the fact that the Society is spending more than it is earning," the letter said. "The Society's \$21 000 contribution to FEUQ in 1990-1991 is a prime example of an expense that was not budgeted and should not have been incurred."

The letter called Student Society's budget overview process "very ineffective" and continued, "Every year actual revenues fall far short of budgeted revenues in many key areas. For 1990-1991, a profit was projected for Sadie's. Instead, Sadie's incurred a \$32 000 loss."

"Many other areas fell far short of budgeted revenues including the Tribune advertising income and the Network's gate receipts for concerts and events," said the report. Network concerts and the Tribune lost \$31 519 and \$32 474 respectively.

This information was released last Friday as part of Students' Society's annual Auditor's Report, which was prepared by the accounting firm of Samson Bélair/Deloitte & Touche. After each year, the Auditor's Report gives the final word on Student's Society finances.

The auditors expressed such strong concerns because last year's Students' Society had to raid the Capital Expenditures Reserve Fund (CERF) to the tune of \$162 756 to cover their operating deficit. The CERF is a special fund for large expenditures such as kiosks and executive office renovations.

The report also said that Students' Society will have to be more responsible in the future if it is going to

incorporate. "In order for an incorporated Society to be viable in the future, expenses cannot exceed revenues."

— Michael Rottmayer

Closure postponed

An important university committee which was to have decided the fate of the McGill dentistry faculty has postponed its decision for several weeks.

In a press release issued yesterday the university announced that the Academic Policy and Planning (APPC) subcommittee needs more information before it reaches a decision.

"Because of the seriousness and complexity of the issue, additional meetings have been scheduled during the next few weeks," the press release read.

The delay is likely to complicate the university's timetable for closure. The authors of the proposal to close the faculty recommended that the decision to close the faculty be made before January 1992 so new students would not have to be admitted in the 1992-93 academic year.

This delay may push the decision past January. Even if the committee recommends closing the faculty, the proposal must still be debated in the McGill Senate and Board of Governors, where it is likely to meet with heated opposition.

The APPC committee has already met with representatives from the dentistry faculty and the university several times during the past few months. During this time dentistry students and faculty have prepared an extensive case arguing that the faculty should remain open.

Support for the faculty has also grown, as several community and student groups, including Students' Society, have publicly opposed the closure proposal.

— Robin LeBaron

NEWS BRIEFS

THE MCGILL DAILY

COMMENT

Media coverage ungood

I have to admit, I am not a big fan of the newspaper accounts of the Middle East peace conference. They are so tedious and uninteresting.

Take last Friday's front page story in the *Globe and Mail*.

The first little bit was the standard introductory media banalities about what happened at the conference in Madrid. Nothing unusual. Then, it happened. The next six paragraphs were devoted to the Israeli side. The Syrians got the next three. And the Palestinians weren't quoted until near the 20th paragraph.

Besides the little question of order — why did the article bother to quote the Palestinians at all at that point — I was taken aback by how selectively the writer quoted each side.

On the Arab side, it was a "litany of views unacceptable to Israel." The Israelis this, the Israelis that, blahblahblah.

Thank God Yitzhak Shamir, prime minister of Israel, saved the day. Shamir "was careful not to raise any red flags," said the *Globe*.

But what, you ask, of Mr Shamir's bizarre claim during his opening speech that Palestinian parents regularly send their children into the streets to throw bombs at civilians and get shot by Israeli soldiers? Was this not a red flag? No, no. Only the Mohamedans are ever immoderate.

Of course, you say, it might only have been this one reporter who was so ridiculously biased against the poor Palestinians. A newspaper can't get it right every single time, least of all the *Globe*.

But Monday's paper surprised me again. The Israeli side this time got in its views in the seventh paragraph — two longish quotes. Then it was the turn of Israel's \$4-billion-a-year patron, the United States.

It wasn't until the 14th paragraph that the Palestinians had their say — in one short paragraph. A small victory for a free Palestine — the lunatic Syrians were left in the dust, quoted only in the 21st paragraph.

I wasn't expecting yesterday's astonishing *Globe* article, though. The Israelis were out swinging by the second paragraph. Obviously in an ebullient state after squeezing so many compromises out of the Palestinians, the Israelis gushed on and on for 16 paragraphs. Three Israeli cabinet ministers, an Israeli parliamentarian and two Israeli strategic analysts later, the writer recruited a token Palestinian.

Unfortunately, the Palestinian in question was Riyadh Malki, an educator in the West Bank who, unlike the vast majority of Palestinians, disagrees with the whole idea of having a peace conference.

Hundreds of Palestinian youth are dancing about in the streets, handing out olive branches to Israeli soldiers, and the only Palestinian the *Globe* could find was some marginal admirer of Iran.

Only in the 23rd paragraph was a Palestinian quoted who actually attended the conference. It didn't matter at that point, of course. By that time it was obvious to all that the Arabs were "hostile and unreasonable," "badly outmanoeuvred," "hard-line," and "yielded nothing."

It is at times like these that I thank God for the free press.

Alex Roslin

LETTERS

I certainly understand

To the Daily:

Dear Daniele and Daron,
Thank you for your letter of October 10, 1991 concerning the Students' Society and non-academic issues.

I certainly understand your concern in these matters and wish to reassure you that input such as yours is extremely important in determining the role of the Students' Society on this campus.

To start, allow me to mention that the article you referred to in the September 18, 1991 issue of the *McGill Daily* was factually incorrect in stating that any decision vis à vis the Southern African Committee had been taken at any level within the Students' Society. To respond to your first concern, I can guarantee that when and if the Society wishes to develop a policy on non-education issues, the decision will be made in the normal democratic process that exists within the SSMU. This, of

course, includes consultation with the student body.

To address your second concern, I agree completely that issues which are not strictly educational concern us and affect us. For that reason, I firmly believe that the Students' Society has concrete responsibility to assure that the students of this campus are aware of non-educational issues. To aid in this matter, the SSMU allocates over \$10 000 annually to sponsor student initiated Social Awareness projects. Furthermore, the Students' Society finances a wide range of different clubs, interest groups, and functional groups, many of whom promote the importance of non-educational issues on the campus. With this commitment to the non-educational issues, I am confident we avoid the "ivory-tower attitude" you fear the Students' Society might develop.

I am more than happy to discuss these issues with you in more detail at



GRAPHIC CREDIT: ABDUSTERS MAGAZINE



LETTERS

anytime. I will be sure to notify you both when and if this subject comes before Students' Council to be debated.

Scott Mitic

President, Students' Society of McGill University

Ed. Note: Members of several student groups including the Southern Africa Committee have reported that they were told on several occasions in the summer and early fall by Students' Society executives that (1) SAC was going to be demoted to an "interest group," and (2) that SAC's funding would be cut. In the latest Students' Society budget announced in October, SAC's funding was in fact cut.

Fruitless exercise

To the Daily:

Re: Bananas and Condoms; *McGill Daily*, October 28, 1991

A PBS special featuring a banana wearing a condom!? Words of incense? How symbolic of our times! And what a fruitless exercise!

You can't do or say anything anymore without offending someone, somewhere. Am I a little offended by this? Yes, indeed. Have I offended anyone? Veritas odium parit.

P.S. No disrespect intended: I like bananas. I really do. (Not to be misconstrued).

Martin McGreal
MLIS II

Abortion is safe

To the Daily:

I recently started the Special Bachelors of Social Work program at McGill. I moved to Montréal from Dallas, where I was a counselor for women considering abortion, for eight months. I counseled many women which included giving them support during

the abortion procedure as well as assisting the doctor. The clinic performed abortions up to 20.5 weeks. I was very pleased to see that a section on abortion was included in the student handbook but am appalled at the mistakes written about the abortion procedure and stress that corrections be made in next year's publication.

I have never heard of a "pre-emptive abortion," performed in the first four to six weeks. To be clearly understood is that there are reasons for waiting at least six weeks, (seven is preferred) to get an abortion. One reason for this is that if performed before this time, there is a good chance that the procedure will need to be repeated.

Secondly, the D&C (Dilation and curetage... NOT CUTTERAGE!!!) process is described in the handbook as *scraping* the inside of the uterus with a curette. *Swabbing* is a much more accurate term. There is absolutely no type of incision or cutting involved during the entire procedure; "scraping" and "cutterage," grossly misspelled, tend to imply this. Also to be clearly understood is that a general anesthesia is highly discouraged and unnecessary as it involves more risks than the abortion procedure itself. Our clinic used small amounts of nitrous oxide, (laughing gas) and an injection in the arm of a synthetic narcotic for discomfort during the procedure. Many clinics use nothing more than a local anesthetic. Induction abortion was never used at our clinic and I question whether it is ever used at all any more.

Let it be known that statistically, legal abortion is the safest medical procedure there is, safer than circumcision or getting out one's wisdom teeth! The mistakes presented in this description of abortion are unfairly misleading and

scary... there are already enough misconceptions in our society about abortion.

Wendy Ludlow

These gullible people

To the Daily:

Re: "If we open the floodgates..."
Apparently Mark Carter thinks that most McGill students believe everything they read and are unable to criticize racist, homophobic and sexist letters. Perhaps Mr Carter could tell us who these gullible people are so that we could contact them every time we want to write or say something. Who knows, maybe Carter's letter compelled someone to hit a supporter of free speech. Does that make this letter "hate literature"?

Perhaps it is too much to ask Mr Carter (and Martin Dufrense for that matter) to understand that those who support free speech do not necessarily support what is expressed. If I wanted to burn all the copies of *Das Kapital* would all those who oppose me be Marxists?

"You don't get at the truth by slamming doors." I forgot who said this, but I think it is advice worth following.

Eric White
U1 Mathematics

Errata

On Wednesday, October 23, The *McGill Daily* erroneously credited a photo of a bulldozer to Jan Duha. The photo in fact, was snapped by Don Tai. On Wednesday, October 30, the *Daily* credited a photo of a gas attendant to the "Daily Photo Files." That one was captured by Laurel Hughes. The *Daily* apologizes for the mistakes.

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Data pirates

Dark Shadow is the *nom de guerre* of a certain individual who admits to being 20, 24 and 30 — all at once.

Dark Shadow himself exists only in a place known to many as Cyber-Space, yet the renegade computer hacker takes numerous precautions to avoid being arrested.



by Daniel Koffler

"I know that what I do is illegal. I break the law, profit from it and enjoy it. Screw the authorities, I defy them to try and touch me," said Dark Shadow.

The space in which Dark Shadow exists, Cyber-Space, is not so much a location as a state of mind. It is the electronic world, where people meet through their computers and fax machines.

It spans every continent and time-zone simultaneously and is real to those who are prepared to perceive it. John Barlow of the Electronic Frontier Foundation defines Cyber-Space as "the place you are when you're on the telephone."

The crimes about which Dark Shadow speaks are probably known to, and committed by all of us. Every time you copy software from a friend, dub a new album, tape a TV show, or otherwise replicate any copyrighted material you have committed a crime.

The RCMP don't bother with these crimes, but they are much more interested in those committed by Dark Shadow.

Software Pirates

Dark Shadow runs what is called a BBS (electronic bulletin board system) where users can leave electronic mail for one another, type at each other, play video games and share software files. All you need to access a BBS is a computer, a modem telephone line and the right mind set.

Dark Shadow's BBS is different from other BBSs in the Montréal region. He belongs to a community of "criminals" who live in Cyber-Space, and deal in the illegal distribution of copyrighted software. His BBS is designed exclusively for the pirating and distribution of copyrighted software, for which he charges an annual fee of \$100. This may seem like a lot of money, but when you take into account that the most popular word processing programs sell for about \$500 and that even games are now, on average, \$50 each, the BBS user fee becomes a token sum.

For a nominal extra charge (\$50) Dark Shadow will sell you the schematic diagrams for a "blue box" which will allow you to make long distance telephone calls for free.

The RCMP has only recently become aware of the immense quantity of software pirated through these channels.

"I cannot comment on any on going case, but up until this point we have laid no charges against individuals distributing software through the electronic community," said Constable M.F. McCrory of the RCMP. He said that it takes about a year for the average copyright case to be concluded. The RCMP's inactivity in pursuing BBS pirates has permitted people like Dark Shadow to trade software unimpeded over the past five years. Others have been in the business even longer.

Legion of Doom

In Canada, the RCMP has prosecuted people for the illegal distribution and use of copyrighted material. But Dark Shadow said the hacker heritage hasn't always been the illegal exchange of software.

"That isn't what the Legion of Doom is about," said Dark Shadow. "When I was a member, we were trying to promote knowledge as opposed to blind faith. We would break into things to see how they work. We viewed ourselves as scientists, trying to analyse the effects of what happened when we changed things."

The Legion of Doom is an underground "hacker" organization, wanted by the FBI, whose view is that we are all slaves to technology. Because high technology is inaccessible to most people, the Legion believes we are all essentially slaves to the corporations controlling modern technology.

"For instance, the so called 'price wars' between the telephone companies in the US is nothing but a sham," said Dark Shadow. "It costs them pennies to process a long distance call. Long distance rates in Iraq are one quarter the price of what citizens in the US are paying."

"When AT&T crashed two years ago, we were proved right. Only two or three people over there knew how the entire system worked, that's why it took so long to fix. We are being robbed, because we take it on faith that the developers of these technologies are telling the truth," he said.

Raw data

Michael Synergy, an editor for *Mondo Magazine* challenged the notion that information can be stolen property. "Laws were set up to deal with tangible objects. We are dealing with raw data; the stuff of dreams."

McGill Professor of Law, Blaine Baker disagreed. He said intellectual property should exist because people work hard to develop these products. If people can't profit from them, he said, economic law dictates that they will divert their

energy into other fields.

Dark Shadow said he doesn't view himself as a malicious individual. He does it because "First of all, software prices are so high, and second, since I used to be a member of The Legion of Doom when I lived in the States, it is my opinion that there's no such thing as intellectual property. All these things should be open to the public to explore."

Synergy would agree. He puts it this way: "If I work hard, have a brilliant idea, I should make money off it, right? Certainly I should, by getting to market first and still working my ass off to come up with yet a better idea. Let's cut the crap of 'one good idea per company.'"

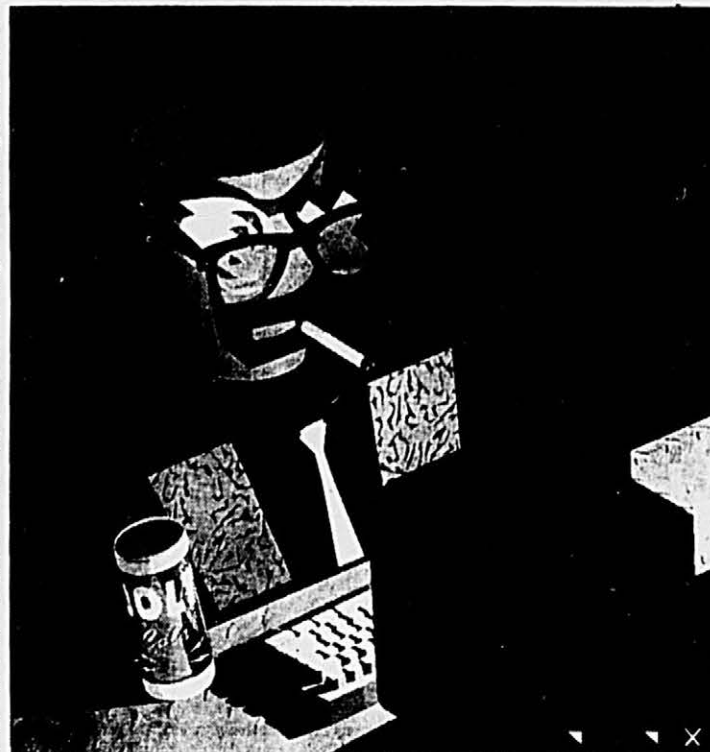
He said that a competitive edge means staying at the technical and market cutting edge, not bashing the competition with patent suits.

Dark Shadow said this same philosophy is behind his cracking and distribution of copyrighted software. He said he also writes and distributes computer programs to crack the copy protection schemes that commercial software manufacturers include on their programs. With the software "cracked" open, people can look at how the programs work and experiment with them.

Just Zeros and Ones

Dark Shadow admitted that many people who call up his BBS copy his programs just to get themselves free copies of top-of-the-line software.

But this didn't bother him: "If you look at what is really being transmitted over the phone line, it comes down to a string of zeros and ones in the right sequence, how can someone lay claim to that?"



But Professor Baker argued that binary code is as much a language as Swahili or English, and that the protection given by copyright laws is intended to protect the idea, not individual character sets.

Canadian Companies Against Software Theft (CAST) was founded by big-name American software companies like Lotus and Microsoft. They argue that Dark Shadow and other hackers' attitude towards the free exchange of binary code is just a justification for breaking the law.

The companies which founded CAST spend millions of dollars each year developing and marketing software. CAST representatives say that every time someone obtains an illegal copy of their software they slow down the development of new, more dynamic software packages.

"It's a silly cycle," said Dark Shadow. "The less sales they have — regardless of whether people are getting [illegal] copies or the product is shit — the higher the price of the next software package. And the higher prices force legitimate buyers to break the law, because they can't afford to buy the new packages."

A Journey into Cyber-Space

Sit down, make yourself comfortable. Strap on your peril-sensitive sunglasses, fire up your computer and modem until they're cranking out a generous 9600 baud. Assume a new identity and take a journey into the undefined world of binary codes and data transmission.

TRAVEL LOG ENTRY #1:

Tues. October 15, 1991, 15h03
Logging on to Chuky's Place BBS, someone mentioned they have some great new files. The new user questionnaire blinks on my screen.

Name ?
Eternal Darkness (My standard alias, why break with tradition?)
Real Name ?
Daniel Koffler (No use lying, he'll check it in the phonebook (he also asked for my phone number, but you don't need to know that))
Password you wish to use ?
chukyeatshit (probably true)
2 newest softwares ?
Wing Commander II, Word Perfect 5.2 (He wants to know what I can offer him before I can log on. ok, so I lied, but maybe the system operator (SysOp) will be impressed)
Do you have any affiliation with the Police ?
No (boy, are these software pirates paranoid)

Finished, now I have to wait for him to check my info. before he gives me access. This can take a day.

TRAVEL LOG ENTRY #2:

Wed. October 16, 1991, 15h45

Logging on to City Limits BBS. There are new and interesting questions on the application.

How long have you been BBSing ?
3-4 years (ok, maybe a slight exaggeration)
Name 2 references on this board ?
The Periphery, The Enchanter (made those 2 up, hope she doesn't check)
How many softwares have you "cracked" ?
20-30 (Big lie there. I know nothing about actual programming, but she doesn't know that.)
What is your view on piracy?
Prices are so high as it is, might as well screw them (you have to know these peoples mind frame).

Denied access? Guess my references didn't pan out.

TRAVEL LOG ENTRY #3:

Logging on to Adventurer's BBS I've heard great things about this board from many people, maybe I'll get lucky.

The application was straight forward and simple, maybe too simple (oh oh, maybe the inherent paranoia generated by this type of anonymous crime is starting to set in.)

Whoa! immediate access great, lets check this puppy out.

Files section, BINGO!
Wow, look at these files, my pirating dreams come true.

• Wordperfect for Windows — retails for \$500.
• Lotus 1-2-3 for Windows — retails for about \$350
• Gunship 2000 — retails for \$60
The list scrolled on with a total of 300 items, none older than 1990. The best part is, I didn't even know that some of these were out yet!

Midwife regulation angers First Nations women

by Clive Thompson

TORONTO (CUP) — A proposal from the Ontario government to regulate midwifery is alarming First Nations midwives in the province.

The province is developing legislation to make midwifery a certified, self-regulating profession taught at university. But First Nations midwives said the plan will erode their control over a cornerstone of First Nations culture.

Government officials said the legislation will give women an alternative to standard hospital birth, and ensure health standards are met. Once the Midwifery Act is passed, any uncertified midwives can be criminally charged for delivering babies.

But some First Nations midwives oppose the legislation, saying they don't want to be forced to play by the medical establishment's rules and standards.

"In our culture, birth is a spiritual event involving the whole family," said Carol Terry, an Ojibway woman who has had two children delivered at home by mid-



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wives. "It can't just leave our control."

Terry is a member of Equay-

Wuk, an organization of 33 Ontario native women's groups that has demanded that the government exempt First Nations midwives from the legislation.

"The proposed health standards could criminalize native midwives' practices in isolated regions where there isn't a backup hospital nearby," said Jesse Russell, a Metis woman and policy analyst on native issues for the government.

"If the Ontario government sets standards that say you have to have running water, that would eliminate the midwives at those [isolated] reserves."

First Nations women are also concerned about the difficulty of transportation and access to the teaching program from the reserves.

"The government is consulting native midwives, but hasn't decided how native concerns will be addressed in the Midwifery Act," said Helen MacDonald, midwifery co-

ordinator for Ontario's Ministry of Health. The legislation will likely take effect later next year.

More than just a physical event

One of the criticisms from medical professionals over the certification of midwives is that safety standards of home births cannot be insured. The Midwifery Act has been questioned for supporting home birth.

Some doctors said midwives should only be allowed to practice in a hospital setting. But First Nations midwives say home birth is perfectly safe in low-risk births which constitute the majority of cases.

"I think our society has always supported midwives, but only as part of an integrated medical team," said Dr. Andre Lalonde, executive vice-president of the Society of Obstetricians and Gynecologists of Canada.

"You don't find one per cent of the doctors willing to do home birth even though they could do it. That's got to tell you something."

Lalonde said providing greater

access to home birth will result in more infant deaths, particularly in isolated areas.

However, it is the very isolation of many reserves that makes it essential to allow home birth, said Iroquois midwife Katsi Cook.

Too many women are being forced to leave their families and go to hospitals because they're not given an option, Cook said.

"Empowering the family is what midwifery is all about and that's what makes it so appealing to native people, who've been disempowered by every white institution in the land."

Cook, who has delivered about 60 babies herself, supports the idea of training First Nations midwives in mainstream medical practice, but insists that they must also be instructed in the cultural side of the practice.

"There are quite a few peculiarities in native birth rituals. It's far more than just a physical event."

Currently, there are roughly 60 practicing midwives in Ontario, according to the Ministry of Health. There is no official estimate of the number of First Nations midwives.

NEWS ANALYSIS

"When the trade barriers between our great nations come down, Canadians will have access to the huge American market."

— FROM A SPEECH BY PRIME MINISTER BRIAN MULRONEY

Adventures in Kookoland

Abraham Kirshner
EDUCATION PROFESSOR, RETIRED

Once upon a time there was a rich country named Kookoland. The country was ruled by King Hector

Muldoon II. Kookoland was situated next to the most powerful country in the world called Unoland.

This great country was ruled by King Gregory Brush III.

There was no gold or silver in these countries. The currency was in kookojobs and unojobs.

The King Brush and his millionaire knights owned millions of unojobs while the King Muldoon and his small band of millionaires owned kookojobs.

One of the favourite pastimes of King Gregory Brush III was to climb the tower in his castle and look over the wall at the lush, green Kookoland. If only I could rule over this rich country, I would be truly the most powerful ruler in the world. But alas, the great wall keeps our knights out.

King Hector Muldoon II used to gaze with envy at his neighbour to the south and wished he could control their millions of unojobs. One night he had a dream.

He dreamt that he marched his knights of kookojobgrabbers into Unoland and defeated King Gregory Brush III and was crowned the ruler of the world.

King Muldoon called his knights and general for a war conference and they set the date for the



invasion of Unoland. U day was set for the ides of March at first light.

The army was led by General Kookwinsome and the foreign minister Kookocluck. His slogan was kookocluck is good luck.

On the eve of U day the King Hector Muldoon II and his army of kookojobgrabbers was posed to attack.

At 6h00 sharp, the gates opened and the army of kookojobgrabbers marched in, led by their foreign minister Kookocluck, while the King and General Kookowinsome defended the rear.

The sleepy customs official saw the approach of the hordes from Kookoland and spoke to the foreign minister. "What is your citizenship and how long do you plan to stay?"

"We are all kookolanders and citizens" replied the foreign minister.

"We are invading your country and we will capture your King and knights!"

"I'm sorry but we must have proof of citizenship." Foreign minister Kookocluck handed him his passport, fuming, "There it is. Hurry

up, we are late."

The first attack was on the fortress of Plattsburg. It was a stunning victory.

But when the King and General called to assemble the army of kookojobgrabbers, they were nowhere to be found.

Later they were all rounded up. They were shopping in the Champlain mall where there was no GST.

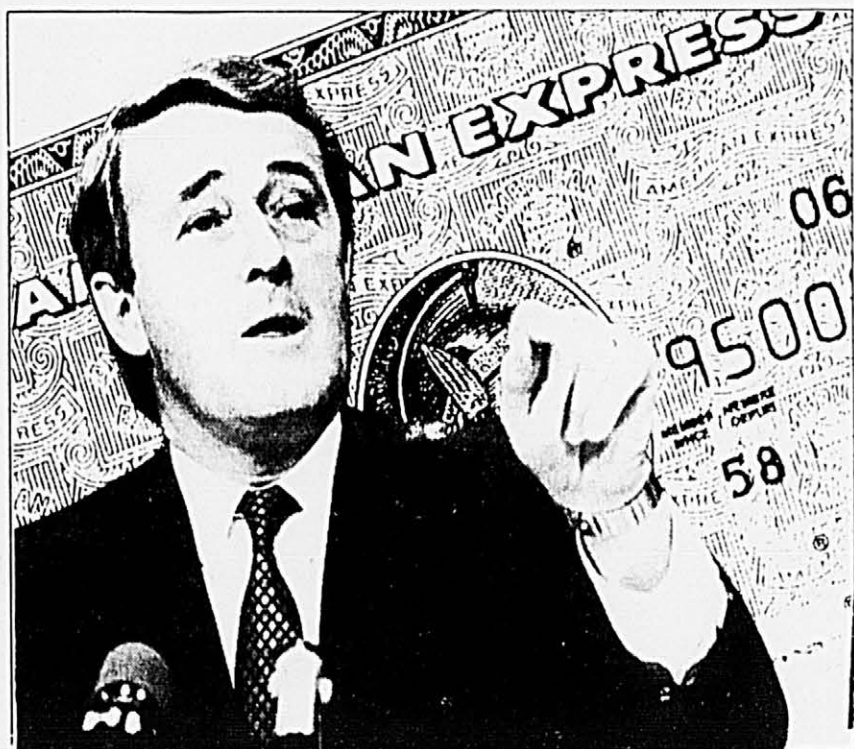
After a rousing Royal speech, they set off on the march to Washington.

King Brush was fishing when he heard the news. He almost dropped his fishing rod. "What, the Kookoland jobgrabbers are marching and they left their gates open?"

He quickly dispatched the girl guides to stop the advance and ordered his generals to lead the unojobgrabbers through the walls of Kookoland and captured all the kookojobs. King Hector Muldoon II was made prisoner.

The poor defeated King pleaded on his knees for a job, any job.

The victorious King Gregory Brush III had compassion and made the defeated King valet in charge of shoes.



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Ads may be placed through the Daily business office, Room B-17, Union Building, 9h00-14h00. Deadline is 14h00, two working days prior to publication.

McGill Students (with valid ID): \$3.50 per day, 3 or more consecutive days, \$2.50 per day. McGill Employees (with staff card) \$4.50 per day, 3 or more consecutive days, \$3.50 per day. All others: \$5.00 per day, or \$4.00 per day for 3 or more consecutive days. (Prices do not include applicable GST or PST). For more information, please visit our office in person - WE CANNOT TAKE CLASSIFIED ADS OVER THE PHONE. The Daily assumes no financial responsibility for errors, or damage due to errors. Ad will re-appear free of charge upon request if information is incorrect due to our error. The Daily reserves the right not to print any classified ad.

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LOST: Black leather wallet, Thurs., Oct. 31, 2:30 p.m., 5th floor McLennan Library. Please return to Porter's Office in Library - I need my I.D.!

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Rabbi Aryeh Hirschfeld, singer, guitarist, storyteller Kabbalistic teachings, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 9, 8:30 p.m., Shaare Zion Synagogue, 5575 Côte-St.-Luc Road, \$7.00, 336-5247.

Ear wax getting you down? Red Herring deadline for satire is Nov. 11th! We lie very cheaply here! Union 406 or SSMU Front Desk. Go Now.

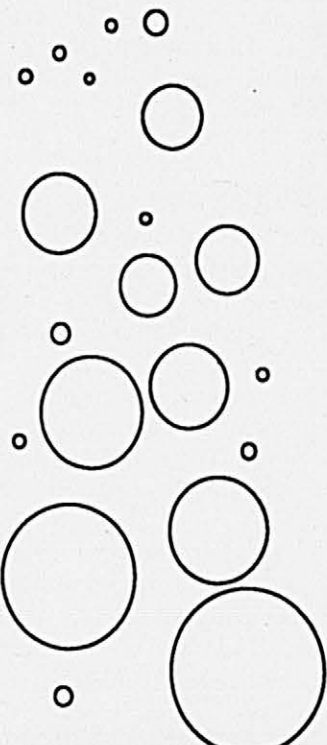
Vegetarian Festival Nov. 6th and 7th. 11-3, Union Bldg. Room 107/8. Free food samples, information, displays, films, cooking demonstrations and fun. Organized by META 345-5679.

McGill Travel Club General Meeting. Th. Nov. 7, 1991, 6 p.m. Place T.B.A. For more info call 398-6826.

Are you sick of people smoking in the hall outside Redpath Cafeteria? Let's get together and do something about it! Call Sheryl, 989-PLAY.

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McGill University Work Study Program

The Student Aid Office is pleased to announce the introduction of a Work Study Program for the winter 1992 semester. It is designed to provide on-campus employment to full-time degree students who demonstrate financial need. Eligible employers will benefit from subsidized labour costs when Work Study students are hired for projects.

Work Study Student Applications are available at the Student Career & Placement Service and the Student Aid Office at both campuses. Student Applications should be returned to the Student Aid Office by **December 6, 1991**



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Bio-engineers play with evolution

by Eric Smiley

A prominent American virologist raised questions about the ethics of genetic engineering at Concordia University's Science College last week.

"I can tell you what is possible. Then we can decide if it is good or bad," said Martha Howe, Professor of Virology at the University of Tennessee.

Howe said she viewed her lecture as an integral part of the process required to deal with the serious questions raised by genetic research.

"I don't think these issues are so conceptually complicated that they can't be understood by policy makers," said Howe, winner of the 1985 Eli Lilly Award.

Genetic engineering, or recombinant DNA technology, is a technique for inserting genetic material from one organism into another. The first successful experiment in genetic engineering was obtained in 1973 by Stanley Cohen and Herbert Boyer. By 1980, the United States Supreme Court had ruled that companies could patent new life-forms developed with genetic engineering technology.

Genetic engineering is currently used for producing human growth hormone and blood clotting factors for the treatment of diseases like hemophilia. It is also applied in forensic police investigation for "DNA fingerprinting", a process in which persons are identified by the DNA patterns in blood skin or semen left at the scene of a crime.

Recent developments in the field have led to the diagnosis of AIDS in babies, diagnosis of genetic diseases, and the development of plants resistant to herbicides, insects and viruses.

Altered plants

Genetic engineering research has been most widely applied in food production. "It's hard to do any

work in plant biology without making some impact on agriculture," said Greg Brown from McGill's biology department.

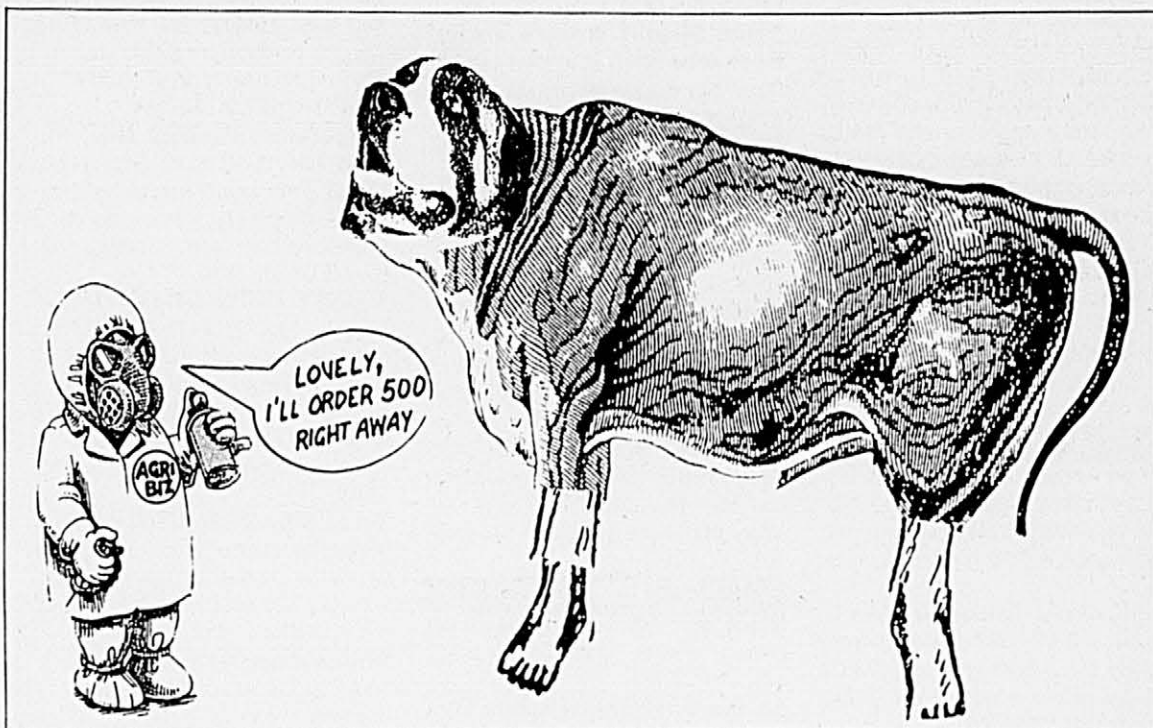
The development of herbicide resistant plants has stirred the most debate. Genetic engineering is labelled an ecological boon or a dangerous evil, depending on the person making the argument.

"Some people say [the development of herbicide resistant plants] will lead to increased use of herbicides," said Brown. "But the manufacturers of the herbicides claim that these developments will allow newer and less environmentally damaging herbicides to be used."

Of 52 tests of bio-engineered crops at sites across Canada this year, almost 80 per cent are aimed at making crops more resistant to herbicides. Many of the tests are being conducted by chemical companies hoping to secure markets for their chemicals and for patented seeds to be used exclusively with the chemicals.

Large chemical companies have integrated plant breeding and seed production with agricultural syntheses and product marketing. This leaves farmers dependant on the chemical fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides the engineered plants need to grow.

"If it is someone from a large multinational drug company, they're not going to argue against the development of herbicides,"



said Brown.

"We've seen agriculture going into the hands of large multinationals. In the long run, I see this as a problem."

Gene therapy

While several companies have already patented new breeds of plants, progress in the genetic engineering of animals has been much slower.

"We can actually see the beginning of doing the same in animals," said Howe. "What is being done now is the very beginnings of gene therapy."

Howe compared the ethical questions of gene therapy to those of organ transplants. Similar issues — who should receive gene therapy, and which genes should be altered — will have to be addressed.

Tests on humans have been very slow, and are very highly regulated. In the US, clinical trials must be approved by local committees including ethicists and scientists, before they are sent to the US Food and Drug Administration for final approval.

About 3000 diseases are caused by genetic defects, including sickle-cell anemia, muscular dystrophy, and leukemia. All of them may respond to gene therapy.

French Anderson, a chief scientist at the Heart, Lung and Blood Institute in the United States, wants to use genetic engineering as a means of permanently curing genetic diseases.

Other researchers are more cautious. "We can use the genes to cure the person, but we're not sure if we want to play with evolution," said Howe.

"What we are talking about here is changing the basic genetic blueprint of a human being, which has to be one of the greatest powers we have ever faced as a society," said noted biotech activist Jeremy Rifkin in a recent *Nation* article. "You can't say that there are no risks in that kind of power."

The fact that recombinant DNA can diagnose genetically inheritable diseases like high blood pressure, cancer and schizophrenia could pose certain problems if insurance companies or employers obtain genetic blueprint information. "We have to be careful that the information is not misused," said Howe.

"I think you have to ask how our society is set up and what our insurance companies are supposed to do," said Howe. "We need a balance of individual needs, society's needs and capitalism."

McGill hosts talks on women's issues

by Ivy Lam

An inter-university women's conference will take place on campus this Friday and Saturday.

The conference, organized by the McGill Coalition Against Sexual Assault, will provide an opportunity for groups to share information and educate people on women's issues. Conference organizers also hope to establish a network among other groups which share their concerns.

"Although such a conference has always been necessary, it appears to be more necessary now, [in the light of recent events]," said Kelly Dobbin of the Coalition.

Representatives of women's groups, students in groups against sexual assault and groups concerned with gender issues; from universities in Québec, Ontario, and the Maritimes will be attending. Representatives from Queens, Dalhousie, Trent, and Windsor have confirmed their attendance.

The conference will be launched by Elsa Schieder's speech, called

"Deconstructing Male Dominance." Her talk will include an examination of Manfear; women's fear of male violation as a major component of male dominance.

Schieder has taught at McGill, Concordia, and John Abbott College and is an expert in women's studies. One of her major areas of research is how developing a feminist identity leads to personal change.

"Feminism is an ideology and a personal process which is vital to the deconstruction of patriarchy," said Schieder. "In this context, feminism, as a tool to this deconstruction, is a potential narrative of hope."

The conference includes a day of events, workshops and meetings. Representatives from the different universities will talk about problems at their respective campuses at a general meeting.

The organizers hope to collect a list of groups against sexual assault and supportive media in order to compile a booklet for distribution. This booklet will be important to

establish a networking system among groups.

Four workshops will be facilitated by McGill students. Topics include:

- women studies majors
- safety on campuses
- sexual harassment and sexual assault policies on campus
- gender neutral language and affirmative action

Kelly Dobbin of the Coalition hopes the conference will become an annual event. The first of its kind, it might be "the starting point for future constructive changes."

Elsa Schieder's discussion will start at 7:30 pm on Friday Nov. 8th in the Frank Dawson Adams Auditorium. The general meeting will be held at the Alley on Saturday Nov. 9th from 10:00-12:30.

Workshops will occur in the Alley from 13h30 to 15h00. Admission is free for events on both days, all students and professors are welcome, and no sign-up is necessary. A free lunch will be provided by the Coalition.

